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**Appendix 3**



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# Compilation of ASTM Standard Definitions



\* lint content, *n*—that portion of a mass of cotton fiber consisting of fiber, including normal moisture content, but excluding foreign matter. D 123, D 2612, D-13

\* lint cotton, *n*—loose cotton fibers in any form, either raw or processed, free of seeds and not bound together in yarn or fabric. D 123, D 2695, D-13

\* linters—the short fibrous material adhering to cotton seed after the ginning operation. After removal from the seed it is used to a limited extent as a fibrous raw material for special papers. The principal use, however, is for chemical cellulose, that is, as the raw material for the manufacture of cellulose derivatives. D 1695, D-23

\* linters, *n*—the short fibrous material adhering to the cotton seed after the spinnable lint has been removed by ginning and which is subsequently recovered from the seed by a process called "delinting." D 123, D-13

\* *lint, ginned*—See ginned lint. D 123, D-13

\* *lip*—the inner face of the lip of a flange on a lock-strip gasket. C 716, C 542, C-24

\* *lip and rim area*—that part of a drinking vessel which extends 20 mm below the rim on the outside of the specimen. C 927, C-14

\* *lip pressure*—the pressure exerted by the lip of a lock-strip gasket on material installed in the channel, when the lock-strip is in place. C 716, C 542, C-24

\* *lip seal pressure*—the lip pressure required to effect a seal against the passage of water and air. C 542, C-24

\* *liquefaction*—the process of transforming dry soil from a solid state to a liquid state, usually as a result of increased pore pressure and reduced shearing resistance. D 653, D-18

\* *liquefaction (spontaneous liquefaction)*—the sudden large decrease of the shearing resistance of a cohesionless soil. It is caused by a collapse of the structure by shock or other type of strain and is associated with a sudden but temporary increase of the porefluid pressure. It involves a temporary transformation of the material into a fluid mass. D 653, D-18

ture. (This does not include powders and granular materials.) Liquids are divided into two classes:

\* *Class A, low viscosity*—a liquid having a viscosity of  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $25.00 \text{ St}$  ( $1 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $25.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) at  $104^\circ\text{F}$  ( $40^\circ\text{C}$ ) or an equivalent viscosity at an agreed upon temperature.

\* *Class B, high viscosity*—a liquid having a viscosity of  $25.01$  to  $1 \times 10^5 \text{ St}$  ( $25.01 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) at  $104^\circ\text{F}$  ( $40^\circ\text{C}$ ) or an equivalent viscosity at an agreed upon temperature. D 16, D-1

\* *Liquid bifurcations material*—one having a definite volume but no definite form, except as provided by its container. It has a viscosity of  $0.1$  to  $1 \times 10^5 \text{ cSt}$  ( $\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ ) at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . This does not include powders or granular materials. D 1079, D-8

\* *Liquid development*—development by means of a loner dispersed in an organic liquid carrier. P 335, P-5

\* *Liquid impingement*—impingement by liquid particles. G 40, G-2

\* *Liquid impingement damage*—See damage. G 40, G-2

\* *Liquid impingement erosion*—progressive loss of original material from a solid surface due to continued exposure to impacts by liquid drops or jets. G 40, G-2

\* *Liquid-in-glass thermometer*—a temperature-measuring instrument whose indications are based on the material installed in the channel, when the lock-strip is in place. C 716, C 542, C-24

\* *Liquid jet*—a body of liquid projected into motion, usually of approximately cylindrical shape, such as could be produced by discharging the liquid through an orifice. In liquid impingement testing two kinds of liquid jet are used:

(1) *continuous jet*—a continuous flow of liquid in the form of a jet.

(2) *slug or jet segment*—a body of liquid projected into motion, in the form approximately of a finite cylinder whose length is usually no more than several times its diameter and which moves in a direction approximately parallel to its length. G 40, G-2

\* *Liquid limit (LL)*—the water content, in percent, of a soil at the arbitrarily defined boundary between the liquid and plastic states. This